NUMB. 38.

PAYNE's Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 37.

THE great differences that diſturb the peace of mankind, are not about ends but means. We have all the ſame general deſires, but how thoſe deſires ſhall be accompliſhed will for ever be diſputed. The ultimate purpoſe of government is temperal, and that of religion is eternal happineſs. Hitherto we agree, and here we muſt part to try according to the endleſs varieties of paſſion and underſtanding combined with one another, every poſſible form of Govenment, and every imaginable tenet of Religion.

We are told by *Cumberland*, that *Rectitude*, applied to action or contemplation, is merely metaphorical; and that as a *right* line deſcribes the ſhorteſt paſſage from point to point, ſo a *right* action effects a good deſign by the feweſt means; and ſo likewiſe a right opinion is that which connects diſtant truths by the ſhorteſt train of intermediate propoſitions,

To find the neareſt way from truth to truth, or from purpoſe to effect, not to uſe more inſtruments where fewer will be ſufficient, not to move by wheels and levers what will give way to the naked hand, is the great proof of a healthful and vigorous mind, neither feeble with helpleſs ignorance, nor overburdened with unweildy knowledge.

But there are men who ſeem to think nothing ſo much the characteriſtick of a genius, as to do common things in an uncommon manner, like Hudibras to tell the clock by Algebra, or like the Lady in Dr. Young's Satires, to drink tea by ſtratagem. To quit the beaten track only becauſe it is known, and take a new path however crooked or rough, becauſe the ſtrai way was found out before.

Every man ſpeaks and writes with intent to be underſtood, and it can ſeldom happen but he that underſtands himſelf might convey his notions to another, if, content to be underſtood, he did not ſeek to be admired; but when once he begins to contrive how his ſentiments may be received, not with moſt eaſe to his reader, but with moſt advantage to himſelf, he then tranſfers his conſideration from words to ſounds, from ſentences to periods, and as he grows more elegant becomes leſs intelligible.

It is difficult to enumerate every ſpecies of Authors whoſe labours counteract themſelves. The man of exuberance and copiouſneſs, who diffuſes every thought thro' ſo many diverſities of expreſſion, that it is loſt like water in a miſt. The ponderous dictator of ſentences, whoſe notions are delivered in the lump, and are like uncoined bullion of more weight than uſe. The liberal illuſtrator, who ſhews by examples and compariſons what was clearly ſeen when it was firſt propoſed, and the ſtately ſon of demonſtration, who proves with mathematical formality what no man has yet pretended to doubt.

There is a mode of ſtile for which I know not that the Maſters of Oratory have yet found a name, a ſtyle by which the moſt evident truths are ſo obſcured that they are no longer perceived, and the moſt familiar propoſitions ſo diſguiſed that they cannot be known. Every other kind of eloquence is the dreſs of ſenſe, but this is the maſk, by which a true Maſter of this art will ſo effectually conceal it, that a man will as eaſily miſtake his own poſitions if he meets them thus transformed, as he may paſs in a maſquerade his neareſt acquaintance.

This ſtyle may be called the *terrifick*, for its chief intention is to terrify and amaze; it may be termed the *repulſive*, for its natural effect is to drive away the Reader, or it may be diſtinguiſhed in plain Engliſh, by the denomination of the *bugbear ſtyle*, for it has more terror than danger, and will appear leſs formidable, as it is more nearly approached.

A Mother tells her Infant, that *two and two make four*, the Child remembers the propoſition and is able to count four to all the purpoſes of life, till the courſe of his education brings him among Philoſophers, who fright him from his former knowledge, by telling him that four is a certain aggregate of unites; that all numbers being only the repetition of an unite, which though not a number itſelf, is the parent, root or original of all number, *four* is the denomination aſſigned to a certain number of ſuch repetitions. The only danger is leſt when he firſt hears theſe dreadful ſounds the Pupil ſhould run away; if he has but the courage to ſtay till the concluſion, he will find that two and two ſtill make four.

An illuſtrious example of this ſpecies of eloquence may be found in *Letters* concerning *Mind*. The Author begins by declaring that *the ſorts of things are things that now are, have been, and ſhall be, and the things that ſtrictly* ARE. In this poſition, except in the laſt clauſe, in which he uſes ſomething of the ſcholaſtick language, there is nothing but what every man has heard and imagines himſelf to know. But who would not believe that ſome wonderful novelty is preſented to his intellect, when he is afterwards told in the bugbear ſtyle that *the* Ares *in the former ſenſe are things that lie between the* Have-beens *and* Shall-bes. *The* Have-beens *are things that are paſt; the* Shall-bes *are things that are to come, and the things that* ARE in the latter ſenſe, *are things that have not been, nor ſhall be, nor ſtand in the midſt of ſuch as are before them or ſhall be after them. The things that have been and ſhall be have reſpect to preſent, paſt, and future. Thoſe likewiſe that now* ARE *have moreover place, that for inſtance which is here, that which is to the Eaſt, that which is to the Weſt.*

All this, my dear reader, is very ſtrange, but tho' it be ſtrange, it is not new; ſurvey theſe wonderful ſentences again, and they will be found to contain nothing more than very plain truths, which till this Author aroſe had always been delivered in plain language.

Monday, DECEMBER 18.

Advices by two Mails from Holland.

Thorn in Poland, Nov. 21.

THE greateſt part of the Ruſſian army has paſſed over the Viſtula here, with the heavy baggage and artillery; but inſtead of marching towards the kingdom of Pruſſia, as was expected, thoſe troops ſeem at preſent to intend wintering in this neighbourhood; and our Magiſtrates have already been required to provide lodgings for 4000 of the corps commanded by General de Schuwaloff.

Dantzick, Nov. 30. We have advice from Marienwerder, that General Fermor arrived there three days ago with ſeveral other General Officers, and that he was ſending his heavy artillery to Elbing, in which place, and at Culm and Nauenburgh, he has put ſtrong garriſons.

Berlin, Dec. 5. The Swedes left Paſſewalck the 28th ult. and paſſing thro' the defiles of Ferdinandſhoff, retired the 1ſt inſt. to Anclam; but as Gen. Manteuffel is at their heels, it's thought they will not ſtay long there, but retire as they did laſt year, under the Cannon of Stralſund.

Prague, Nov. 30. The rigour of the ſeaſon having obliged Marſhal Daun to ſeparate his army, the troops which compoſe it are cantoned in the Circles of Leitmeritz and Saatz, till ſuch time as the winter quarters can be regulated. The head quarters are proviſionally fixed here. Marſhal Daun will go to Vienna about the middle of next month, to concert with the Miniſtry the plan of operations for the enſuing campaign. The hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria are to furniſh 35,000 recruits, which are to be ready to take the field in the month of February.

Saxony, Nov. 29. Prince Henry of Pruſſia having taken a view of the havock which was occaſioned by the burning of the ſuburbs of Dreſden, was ſo much affected, that he repreſented the diſtreſs of the inhabitants to the King his brother, who, in order to relieve them, has

joined the monaſteries and convents to furniſh 150,000 crowns, which are to be laid out in rebuilding the ſuburbs. Beſides this, his Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered money to be paid to ſuch as are reduced to a ſtate of miſery, and an additional relief is procuring for them by a general collection which is making at Dreſden for that purpoſe. His Pruſſian Majeſty has required of this Electorate to furniſh him with 18000 recruits this winter, but where they will be collected is hard to ſay.

Nuremberg, Dec. 2. The troops of the Army of the Empire actually form a line, which extends from Hoff in Voigtland as far as Erfurth, the capital of Thuringia, and it ſeems determined that they ſhall advance no further into Franconia, unleſs their line is forced by the Pruſſians.

Ratiſbon, Nov. 27. The Miniſters of Saxony and Brandenbourg have each of them delivered a Memorial to the Dyet, relative to the burning of the ſuburbs of Dreſden; one of which contains a heavy accuſation againſt the Commandant for that proceeding; and the other is an apology for it, founded upon the urgent neceſſity and the rules of war.

Hanover, Dec. 2. Beſides the ſatisfaction which we receive from the French having evacuated Munden, Caſſel, and other places in the Landgraviate of Heſſe, we are in hopes that the Prince of Iſembourg will ſoon be joined by a powerful body of Pruſſians in Franconia, by which his Highneſs will be able to drive the French not only from Marbourg and Gieſſen, but likewiſe from Hanau, and all the other little towns in that country.

Heſſe, Dec. 1. Prince Iſembourg, who had eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Caſſel the 23d of laſt month, cauſed part of his troops to march Yeſterday towards Fitzlar, a town dependent upon the Electorate of Mentz, and the reſt into the Bailiwick of Gudenberg, where they are to canton till further orders. Theſe troops, it is ſaid, are going to be joined by ſome regiments of horſe and foot from Prince Ferdinand's army, by means of which reinforcement it is propoſed to drive the French quite out of this country.

The villages in the neighbourhood of Caſſel afford a diſmal proſpect, the roofs and windows of all the houſes being entirely deſtroyed. The gardens and incloſures have undergone the like fate; and there are neither horſes nor other cattle left in the country. In ſhort, the whole is a ſcene of miſery; and the melancholy conſequences of a war with which we had originally nothing to do.

Franckfort, Dec. 1. It is reported here that the King of Pruſſia has ſent 15 or 16,000 troops towards Thuringia, under the command of General Dohna, in order to hinder the troops belonging to the Army of the Empire from taking up their winter-quarters in that province, and likewiſe that they may be at hand to join, in caſe of need, the Hanoverians and Heſſians under the Prince of Iſembourg.

Francfort, Dec. 5. The Marquis de Caſtreis, with the regiment of St. Germain, and ſome other detachments, appeared the 1ſt inſt. at five in the morning, before St. Goar, ſcaled the walls, and took fifty men that guarded it, without firing a ſingle muſket. About eight he ſummoned the fortreſs of Rhinfels, and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 700 men, ſurrendered the place without any oppoſition, and were made priſoners of war.

Amſterdam, Dec. 11. By letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 24th of laſt month, we find that the plague has entirely ceaſed there, and moſt of the inhabitants that had abſconded on account of this terrible diſtemper, were already come back to that metropolis: In conſequence of which, trade began to run in its uſual channel.

Paris, Dec. 4. The Dutcheſs of Orleans is ſo ill, that her life is in danger. King Staniſlaus is likewiſe dangerouſly ill at Luneville.

By his Majeſty's ordinance for regulating the Gardes de Cotes in the province of Guyenne, it is ordered that the dragoons allotted for that ſervice ſhall conſiſt of 18 companies of 150 men each, who in war-time ſhall be poſted at proper diſtances, ſo as to convey from one to another the letters and advices relative to his Majeſty's ſervice, ſo that they may be conveyed without delay to the Commander in Chief, and Intendant of the Province.

Liſbon, Nov. 7. The King is recovered from the accident that lately happened to him, and enjoys perfect health. The fleet for Rio de Janeiro, now ready to ſail from hence, is detained by bad weather, which is occaſioned by hard gales at ſouth-weſt. This fleet has on board a reinforcement of ſeveral regiments for the army in Paraguay, which is to be farther reinforced by the troops which the court of Madrid will ſend over to that country, in order, with their joint forces, to bring the rebels to obedience.

The 1ſt inſtant we had a terrible hurricane, which the people, ſtill terrified by the remembrance of the diſaſter that happened juſt three years before, took to be the forerunner of another dreadful earthquake: Moſt of them abandoned their dwellings, and ran away into the fields; but there was no earthquake, and, at noon as the hurricane ſubſided, they returned home.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Dec. 12. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Chedworth to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter, the city of Briſtol, and county of the ſame, and the city of Glouceſter, and county of the ſame; his Lordſhip this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 14. This day, the Lords being met, a meſſage was ſent to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, for declaring his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts agreed upon by both Houſes, do deſire the immediate attendance of this Honourable Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear the Commiſſion read; and the Commons being come thither, the ſaid Commiſſion, impowering his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Preſident of the Council, and ſeveral other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Bills was read accordingly, and the Royal Aſſent given to,

An Act for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land tax [of 4s. in the pound] to be raiſed in Great Britain for the ſervice of the year 1759.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1759.

An Act to continue for a limited time, an Act made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, An Act to permit the importation of ſalted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time, and to amend the ſaid Act.

An Act to continue for a farther time [till the 24th of December 1759] the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and alſo to continue for a farther time [till Dec. 24, 1759] the prohibition of the making of low wines and ſpirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other ſort of grain, or from meal or flour; and to prohibit for a limited time [the ſame time] the making of low wines and ſpirits from bran. [By this Act his Majeſty, with advice of his Privy Council, or by an order in Council, may, during the receſs of Parliament, ſhorten the continuance of the clauſe for prohibiting the exportation of corn, &c. And meal, flour, bread, and biſcuit, is permitted to be exported to Guernſey and Jerſey, inſtead of the 5000 quarters of wheat, malt, or barley; 70lb. averdupois of bread or biſcuit being deemed equal to one buſhel of wheat, &c.

And to one private Bill. [An Act for dividing and incloſing the common fields, common paſtures, common meadows, common grounds, and waſte grounds, in the pariſh of Ecton in the county of Northampton.] *London Gazette.*

The thanks of the Houſe of Commons were tendered to Admiral Boſcawen, by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant terms:

Admiral Boſcawen!

"The Houſe have unanimouſly reſolved, that their thanks ſhould be given to you for the ſervices you have done to your King and Country in North-America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you.

"I wiſh I could do it in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion, and as they ought to be given to you, now ſtanding in your place, as a Member of this Houſe.

"But were I able to enumerate and ſet forth, in the beſt manner, the great and extenſive advantages accruing to this nation from the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, with the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform ſenſe and language of every part of the kingdom.

"Their joy too has been equal to their ſentiments upon this intereſting event; and in their ſentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude alſo to you, Sir, as a principal inſtrument in theſe moſt important acquiſitions.

"You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more ſolemn way — by the voice, the general voice, of their Repreſentatives in Parliament—the moſt honourable ſame that any man can arrive at, in this, or any other country. It is, on theſe occaſions, a National Honour, from a Free People; ever cautiouſly to be conferred, in order to be the more eſteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reſerved for the moſt ſignal ſervices to the State, and the moſt approved merit in them; ſuch as this houſe has uſually, and very lately, made their objects of publick thanks.

"The uſe, I am perſuaded, you will make of this juſt teſtimony, and high reward of your ſervices and merit, will be the preſerving in your own mind a laſting impreſſion of what the Commons of Great-Britain are now tendering to you, and in a conſtant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your King and Country, which have made you to deſerve it.

"In obedience to the commands of the Houſe, I do, with great pleaſure to myſelf, give you the thanks of the Houſe, for the ſervices you have done to your King and Country in North America."

Upon which Admiral Boſcawen ſaid:

"*Mr. Speaker!*

"I am happy in having been able to do my duty: But have not words to expreſs my ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhing reward, that has been conferred upon me by this Houſe: Nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleaſed to convey to me the reſolution of the Houſe."

On Friday Admiral Oſborn was elected, without oppoſition, Knight of the Shire for the county of Bedford, in the room of the late Earl of Oſſory.

Fifteen companies of marines are to be raiſed in Ireland with the utmoſt expedition.

A ſquadron or fleet of men of war will ſhortly ſail for the Mediterranean, with a number of tranſports under convoy, bound for Gibraltar.

We hear that a battalion of foot will be formed for the Eaſt-India ſervice; and, it is ſuppoſed, by draughts from other regiments.

In a letter from a Gentleman at Rotterdam to his brother in town, he writes, that the number of Engliſh artificers there, and at other towns in the United Provinces, by far exceeds what was ever known in times paſt, amongſt whom were many Ship-carpenters, Joyners, Caulkers, and Riggers, beſides abundance of ſeamen; that many of each have been lately taken into the Swediſh ſervice, notwithſtanding which, he writes, there are about 500 of my countrymen fugitives here, almoſt ſtarving.

The Juffrow Anna Maria, ——, from Surinam for Holland, with 600 caſks of coffee, cocoa, &c. is ſent into Briſtol by the Anſon privateer of that port, who, when the prize parted from her, was left in chace of another Dutch ſhip.

The Portmahon man of war is arrived in the Downs, from Louiſbourg. She came out the 16th of October, with ſome tranſports under convoy: They were all ſeparated in a hard gale of wind, but moſt of them are arrived at Portſmouth.

The Induſtry, Carlton, from Jamaica, is arrived in the Downs, and has brought home the crew of the Orracabeſſa, Miller, from Jamaica, which foundered about 300 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard.

The Kitty, Betagh, which is arrived in the Downs from Cadiz, was taken off Scilly by the Swift privateer of Dunkirk, and ranſomed for 200 guineas.

The Nancy, Webb, for Briſtol, foundered off the Havannah; the Captain and crew were taken up by a ſhip bound to Hamburgh.

There has been lately driven aſhore, between the harbour of Poole and Chriſt-church in the county of Southampton, and is now lodged in the Manor-houſe of Hinton near Chriſt-church, under the joint cuſtody of the Lord's Agent and an Officer of the Cuſtoms, eight butts of wine, and one hogſhead of red wine. *Gazette.*

It is ſaid, that at the ſame time that ſugar was ſold in Jamaica at 25s. per hundred, the French Weſt-India planters, rather than run any riſk, or pay the extravagant price of inſurance and freight, ſold to ſeveral perſons on the contraband trade, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. per hundred.—An evident proof, if true, of the great ſuperiority of our naval power in thoſe ſeas.

Seven thouſand barrels of Iriſh ſalt pork are contracted for by the Government, to ſupply the garriſons of Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Gibraltar; each barrel to contain 200 weight, and the whole to be delivered by March next.

Wheat and other grain fell the laſt market days at Kingſton, Stains, and Uxbridge markets; the beſt new wheat not ſelling for more than 8l. a load; that is, five quarters nine gallon meaſure.—There is a vaſt deal of coarſe barley this year, occaſioned by the late wet ſummer, that will fetch little or no price, hogs being ſo dear that it is not worth while to buy them to fatten.

Wheat has lately fallen at Sal ſbury-market from 10l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. per load, and barley from 24s. to 20s. per quarter.

The Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum having found it neceſſary to make the addition of a new officer in their houſe, under the denomination of *Keeper of the Reading Room*, that appointment has been unanimouſly conferred, we hear, upon Dr. Peter Templeman, by the Archbiſhop, the Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the three great Perſonages in whom the power of appointing officers is veſted.

On Thurſday night a young Lady ſtepping out of a coach too haſtily, at the King's-Arms Tavern, Cornhill, with a deſign to go to the concert, ſhe broke her leg juſt at the ankle.

Appointments of the Seſſions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery for the city of London and county of Middleſex for 1759.

Quarter ſeſſions, Monday Jan. 15, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 17, at the Old-Bailey.
General ſeſſions, Monday Feb. 26, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 28, at the Old-Bailey.
Quarter ſeſſions, Monday April 23, at Weſtminſter.
Adjournment to Tueſday Ap. 24, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 25, at the Old-Bailey.
General quarter ſeſſions, Tueſday May 29, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 30, at the Old Bailey.
Quarter ſeſſions, Monday July 9, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 11, at the Old-Bailey.
General ſeſſions, Monday Sept. 10, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 12, at the Old-Bailey.
Quarter ſeſſions, Thurſday Oct. 18, at Weſtminſter.
Adjournment to Monday Oct. 22, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 24, at the Old-Bailey.
General ſeſſions, Monday Dec. 3, at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 5, at the Old-Bailey.

We hear that a pardon is ordered for Dr. Henſey, now a priſoner in Newgate for high treaſon, which will paſs the Great Seal before the holidays, on condition that he tranſports himſelf out of theſe kingdoms within a limited time.

On Saturday night was brought from the Secretary of State's office a reſpite, till further orders, for Edward Thackerill, who was convicted in October ſeſſion, for ſtealing a quantity of tea out of Mr. Walker's warehouſe, Friday-ſtreet.

A perſon, againſt whom a commiſſion of bankruptcy was lately awarded, being upon his examination before the Commiſſioners at Guildhall, and not giving them ſatisfactory anſwers to the queſtions that were aſked, they committed him to the Poultry Compter.

Friday laſt Patrick Macdonaugh and Mary Holland, convicted laſt Seſſions at the Old-Bailey, ſtood on the pillory at the end of Paternoſter-row, Cheapſide, for perjury, in ſwearing, laſt October Seſſions, on the trial of Patrick Nowland, (who is to be executed on Monday) that he was in their company when the felony, for which the ſaid Nowland is to ſuffer, was committed. They are both to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Tueſday, December 19.

Brunſwick, Nov. 31.

GREAT numbers of French deſerters continue to arrive in this city, moſt of whom enter into the regiments which compoſe our garriſon.

Hanover, Dec. 1. Baron de Buſch, Intendant of the mines of Hartz, who was arreſted at Clauſthall a few months ago by order of the Prince de Soubiſe, and carried to Hanau as a hoſtage, returned here the 28th of laſt month, as did M. de Wullen, who became bound for the payment of the new contributions which the French exacted this laſt campaign of the States of Calemberg. It is ſaid the former owes his liberty to Mademoiſelle d'Ollerſhauſen, with whom he was under promiſe of marriage, and who, it is ſaid, interceded ſo ſtrongly with the Prince de Soubiſe to obtain his liberty, that he could not refuſe it.

Paris, Dec. 4. The general redemption of French ſlaves in the kingdom of Morocco, is at length happily terminated. The Fathers, Peter George, and John James Aubert, Deputy Commiſſioners from the two orders of *Mathurins*, and of our Lady of Mercy, went over to Tangiers the 24th of September laſt, with the money deſtined for this pious deſign. They received on board their veſſel fifty French ſlaves, and ſetting ſail for France, arrived at Toulon the 7th of November. They are at preſent on the road to this capital, where they are bringing the ſlaves which they have delivered.

The King was pleaſed to favour the concluſion of this redemption, by granting liberty to all the ſlaves of Morocco that ſerved on board the galleys. Ten of them have already been ſent over to Africa.

We have the greateſt reaſon to commend the good behaviour of the Lord Home, Governor of Gibraltar, and of Admiral Oſborn, who ſupported this negociation with all their power. They generouſly granted the veſſel which carried the Commiſſioners to Tangiers, the protection of their flag in the paſſage of the Straits, which was infeſted with privateers. The Captain of the Engliſh frigate, who took the Commiſſioners veſſel under his eſcort, uſed all his intereſt for them with the Governor of Tangiers, and contributed not a little to remove the objections of the Moors. The Commiſſioners, during their ſtay at Gibraltar, received from the Engliſh all the neceſſary aſſiſtance they needed for the ſucceſs of their miſſion.

SCOTAND.

Glaſgow, Dec. 11. A letter by the Lilly, Capt. Montgomerie, from Virginia, mentions the taking of fort Du Queſne by Gen. Forbes; and the Captain ſays, that on the 20th of October (the day he ſailed from Hampton) an expreſs arrived which brought the ſame good news; we hope the next ſhips from Virginia will bring a confirmation of it.

The Little William, Murray, is arrived at Virginia from Leith, who has carried in with her a Dutch ſhip from Martinico for Amſterdam worth 9000l. which it was thought would be condemned.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Norwich, Dec. 13. On Friday laſt was committed to the Caſtle, by H. Muſſenden, Eſq; a Maſter Butcher of Bungay, in Suffolk, charged with feloniouſly ſtealing one ſheep, in the night, from Mr. Day, of Broom.

The ſame day, in the evening, one Thorold, who was committed to Bridewell on ſuſpicion of ſtealing 34 guineas from a ſervant of Mr. Brettingham's at St. Giles's Gates, climbed up to the top of the wall in the ſaid Bridewell, which is very high, dropped into the ſtreet, and got clear off.

On Sunday ſeveral deſperate ſheep-ſtealers, confined in the Caſtle, attempted to break out; but the Gaoler having got intelligence of their deſign, from one of them, a few hours before, got aſſiſtance immediately, and went in armed and ſecured them all. They had got all their irons off, and made a breach quite through upon the hill. The Turnkeys were to have been ſtabbed, upon their going in to lock them as uſual. They are all yoked and double-ironed, and are confined in the hold.

PORT-NEWS.

Portſmouth, Dec. 18. Yeſterday arrived at Spithead the Royal George, of 100 guns, and the Union of 90. They left Admiral Saunders in the Bay of Biſcay laſt Monday. On the 16th or 17th of November, a French ſquadron of ſix or ſeven ſhips of the line, with a convoy, ſailed from Breſt. One of Mr. Saunders's frigates ſaw them the ſame morning; and the next morning joined the Admiral, and gave him the intelligence. The Admiral crowded all the ſail he could ſet after them, and continued the purſuit beyond the latitude of 45. but had not the good fortune to fall in with them. Laſt Sunday the Dublin, of 74 guns, and the Montague, of 60, joined the Admiral, who is ſtill in the Bay with eight or nine ſhips of the line.

LONDON.

The King of Pruſſia has created the Generals Itzenplitz and Hulſen, Knights of the order of the Black Eagle, as a reward for their gallant and judicious conduct while Dreſden and Leipſick were inveſted by the Auſtrians.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from France aſſures us, that loaf-ſugar, ſuch as is ſold here at 10d. per pound, is vended there at the very extravagant price of 3s. 6d. and that wheat is ſo ſcarce, that in many places it ſells at the rate of 20s. the Engliſh buſhel.

Sunday arrived in town the Hon. Auguſtus Hervey, Member of Parliament for St. Edmund's Bury, and Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Monmouth, and yeſterday waited on his Majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

We are aſſured, that all the outward-bound Eaſt-India ſhips take over a number of ſoldiers in each of them, for the better ſtrengthning our forts and ſettlements againſt the attempts of the French in thoſe parts.

We hear that an order was iſſued on Saturday laſt, for the immediate diſpatch of a cartel with 2500 French priſoners, which are to be exchanged for the ſame number of Engliſh ones, now confined in ſeveral ports of France.

We are informed, that a few days ſince, a final anſwer was ſent to the Memorial of the Dutch Merchants, relating to the captures made by Engliſh privateers, which memorial was preſented by the Dutch Merchants to the Princeſs Gouvernante in laſt month, and by her tranſmitted to this Court.

We hear that the warrant ordered for holding a general Court-Martial, is on Major-General Lord Charles Hay.

His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury has appointed Dr. Edward Simpſon to be Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in the room of Sir George Lee, deceaſed.

The Tamerlane, Suttle, is arrived at Plymouth, with French priſoners from the iſland of St. John.

The Nugent, Copythorn, and the Virginian, Wright, from Briſtol, are arrived at Virginia, and have carried in a French ſhip, laden with ſalt.

The Pine, Waldron, from London to Seville, was taken by a French Letter of Marque, and afterwards loſt going into Seville.

On Friday thirty days ſubſiſtance will be iſſued out at the Pay-Office, Whitehall, to his Majeſty's forces in Great Britain, from the 25th of December 1758, to the 23d of January 1759, both incluſive.

A ſhip run aſhore laſt Tueſday at Dungeneſs near New Romney; and ſeven men and two women were drowned. It is ſaid ſhe was laden with wines, cheſnuts, &c.

Some time ſince, a Gardener, who came to Worceſter market with garden-ſtuff, after his marketing was over went to a publick houſe, and drinking too freely, fell faſt aſleep, with his arm over the back of the chair he ſat on, the top of it bearing under his arm-pit: He continued aſleep in that poſture for about two hours, when he awaking, found the uſe of that arm quite gone, but expected it would come to itſelf with the return of the blood; but in that he was deceived, for it ſtill remains uſeleſs, without any feeling, notwithſtanding he has had the advice and aſſiſtance of men of eminence.

Yeſterday a man going up Charterhouſe-lane was, by a wheel of a cart, jammed againſt the wall, and it is thought he cannot recover.

Yeſterday Nowland and Green were executed at Tyburn: They ſeemed very penitent, but died Roman Catholicks. Some Surgeons having a party to carry off Green's body, the mob oppoſed them, which occaſioned a great riot, in which ſeveral were wounded; but the mob were victorious, and carried off the body in triumph.

Wednesday, December 20.

From the London Gazette.

Dreſden, Nov. 29.

THE chain of the Pruſſian army along the frontiers is not yet formed, but, it is ſaid, that they are in poſſeſſion of Githubel, Freyberg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Plauen, in the Voigtland; and that the cavalry will be ſent into Thuringe, where there is plenty of forage; the circle of Meiſſen, and both the Luſatias, being quite exhauſted.

Count Dohna ſtill continues near Leipzig.

Dreſden, Dec. 6. The King of Pruſſia remains here in very good health. There is a report of a ſkirmiſh having happened near Chemnitz between the Pruſſian troops, and thoſe of the empire, in which the latter had loſt ſome men, and upwards of 100 that were taken priſoners. The lateſt accounts from Bohemia ſay, that the Auſtrians were not gone into winter quarters, but were cantoned along the Elbe and the Eger.

Munſter, Dec. 12. The 10th inſtant the enemy ſent a detachment from Weſel, conſiſting of 300 men, towards Stadloo, in hopes to have ſurprized ſome of our advanced poſts; but finding that we were prepared to receive them, immediately retired. At the ſame time another detachment, conſiſting of much the ſame number, marched from Weſel towards Halteren, who, it is ſuppoſed, upon being informed of the ill ſucceſs of the above-mentioned detachment, retreated likewiſe without making the leaſt attempt.

The ſeven ſquadrons of cavalry, under the command of Major General the Marquis of Granby, it is reported, are all ſettled in the country of Paderborn, as well as can be expected.

The Lord George Sackville, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces with the Allied Army, is preparing to depart from hence in a day or two's time, in order to paſs over into England. [*London Gazette.*]

Advices received by a Mail from Holland, *and two from* Flanders.

Stettin in Pomerania, Nov. 28. The Swedes have at length began to canton their troops, which are become very ſickly. General Count Hamilton, and another great officer have deſired leave to reſign all their employments, but have been refuſed. The Ruſſians are alſo retired; if they could not prevent, they have at leaſt puniſhed the cruelties committed by the Coſſacks; a Major having died under a drubbing, to which he was ſentenced by a court-martial; and a Colonel ſent home with his noſe ſlit, and his ears cut off, for crimes that certainly deſerved death.

Dreſden, Dec. 2. Laſt Saturday the Pruſſian *Directory of War* ſent a Decree to the Deputies of the States of this Electorate; which, at the ſame time that it enjoined them to deliver a certain quantity of flour and forage, on account of the Convention ſettled laſt year, ſignified in expreſs terms:

'That tho' the King of Pruſſia had hitherto 'treated the Electorate of Saxony as a country 'he had taken under his ſpecial protection, the 'face of affairs was now changed in ſuch a 'manner, that his Majeſty would conſider it 'for the future only as a conquered country, 'out of which he had driven his enemies by 'force of arms.'

It is eaſy to judge what will be the conſequences of ſuch a declaration: We may expect that this Electorate will be treated in the ſame manner that the Ruſſians treat the kingdom of Pruſſia. Accordingly the revenues of all the Saxon *Miniſters of Conference* are ſequeſtered, and as the Ruſſians have ſeized in Pruſſia all the rents of eſtates in that country belonging to Pruſſian officers, the ſame is to be done here in regard to the eſtates of Saxon officers in the Ruſſian ſervice.

On the 28th ult. ſeals were put, by his Pruſſian Majeſty's expreſs order, on the papers of 20 perſons belonging to the Court, who were, at the ſame time, enjoined to ſet out for Warſaw in 24 hours: So that it is highly probable that the adminiſtration of affairs in this country will be wholly put into the hands of Pruſſians. It is with this view that Count Finkenſtein was ſent for, who arrived here on Thurſday from Berlin.

Hamburg, Dec. 9. His Pruſſian Majeſty will have a vaſt army next campaign. Saxony is to furniſh 30,000, Brandenburgh and Magdeburg as many, Sileſia 40,000, Anhalt Cothen 5000, and Anhalt Zerbſt 3000. It is believed Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick will take the ſame method. We are told that he has taxed the Elector of Cologn's dominions at 700,000 rixdollars, to be paid in five terms, and propoſes to complete his army to 80,000 men.

Amſterdam, Dec. 6. It is confidently aſſerted, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick hath received orders from the King of Pruſſia to raiſe 18,000 men in the country of Munſter [which belongs to the Elector of Cologn] and ſend them to his Majeſty's army. This project is not yet executed: but it is apprehended that it will take place; and that that country will be treated like Saxony.

LONDON.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation for a General Faſt to be obſerved throughout Great Britain, on Friday the 16th day of Feb. next, for imploring the bleſſing and aſſiſtance of Almighty God on his Majeſty's arms.

A Faſt is ordered to be obſerved the ſame day in Ireland upon the ſame occaſion. And in Scotland on Thurſday the 15th of Feb.

We are informed that a Right Hon. perſon has declared that the ſum neceſſary for the current year will not be leſs than twelve millions; at the ſame time obſerving, that the French nation would be obliged to raiſe near ſeventeen millions ſterling, (three fourths of which are reckoned to be employed in foreign Courts) while their Trade and Manufactures were, in general, at a ſtand; and inferring, from thence, that we had all the reaſon in the world to purſue the war.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers are adjourned to Tueſday the 16th of January next.

Yeſterday Adm. Osborn took his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons for the county of Bedford.

An Addreſs of the principal Tinners of the county of Cornwall, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, their Warden: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

By ſome letters from North America we have advice, that on account of the Winter Seaſon coming on, the expedition under the Command of General Amherſt and General Abercrombie, was to be deferred till early in the Spring; by which time every thing will be got ready to attack Ticonderago and Crown Point with 20,000 troops, including Provincials.

Gordon Graham, Eſq; is appointed Major to Lord John Murray's Highland regiment, in America, in the room of Major Campbell, who died of the wounds he received at the attack of Ticonderago.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Enſign Williamſon, Lieutenant in Colonel Parſlow's regiment, in the room of Lieutenant Sutherland; and —— M'Carmick, Gent. Enſign, in the room of Enſign Williamſon.

Laſt night a large ſet of young Thieves of both ſexes, were detected in robbing Mr. Jefferys's ſhop, the corner of York-buildings, of ſome ſilver buckles; upon examination they confeſſed their deſign was to break open the houſe. This morning they were carried before Juſtice Welch, who committed them to priſon.

Thursday, December 21.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Hague, Dec. 8.

IN conſequence of the anſwer which the Deputies of Amſterdam carried lately to the States of Holland, that city ſent five Deputies laſt Friday to Alphen, where they were met by other five from Rotterdam, to conſider of what is proper to be done in their preſent melancholy ſituation; being very ſenſible that they have nothing to hope for from the Engliſh, and that the veſſels taken will not be reſtored, no more than thoſe that were taken in the laſt war, when the Republick was in alliance with them. In the laſt deputation to her Royal Highneſs, the Deputies of Rotterdam ſpoke in ſuch ſtrong terms, that that Princeſs complained highly of it.

Yeſterday there arrived here freſh Deputies of the Merchants of Amſterdam and Rotterdam. We cannot gueſs the motive of their journey, except it be to declare the reſolution which they have taken in conſequence of her Royal Highneſs's laſt anſwer. It is plain, England intends to annul the treaty of 1674, and thereby deprive the Merchants of this State of the advantages and rights which that treaty gives them.

Hague, Dec. 12. The deputation of Merchants which arrived here Wedneſday evening for the fourth time, was more numerous than any of the former. They went next day to the Preſident of the week, and the other Members of the State, and afterwards had an audience of her Royal Highneſs, to whom they gave a Memorial conceived in the ſtrongeſt terms, and which had an important effect. Mr. Yorke appeared very buſy that day: He went to all the Miniſters of State, and repreſented to them, that it was of very dangerous conſequence to ſuffer the Merchants to hold ſuch aſſemblies as they lately had at Alphen, and that ſuch aſſemblies tended only to excite a revolution in the country.

He received for anſwer, That it would be no wonder if ſuch a diſorder ſhould happen, conſidering what immenſe loſſes the Merchants had ſuffered during this war; that, nevertheleſs, they could not hinder the Merchants to aſſemble, and concert proper meaſures to prevent the ruin which viſibly threatens them; and that, in order to hinder it, England ought to put a ſtop to the pyracies exerciſed by their ſhips on the veſſels of the Republick.

Mr. Yorke replied, That he had orders from his Court to enter into a negociation with their High Mightineſſes, to find means of redreſſing theſe grievances, and demanded Commiſſioners for that purpoſe.

This muſt doubtleſs have been ſuggeſted to him by ſome friend of England, who ſaw what effect the ſpeech of the Merchants had produced here.

Paris, Dec. 8. The laſt advices from Liſbon ſay, that the King of Portugal is entirely recovered of his wound; and that it is to the ſkill of an Engliſh ſurgeon the Portugueze owe the life of their Sovereign.

Orders have been ſent to Dunkirk to paliſade all the works of that place, to prevent it from a ſurprize, for fear the Engliſh, who ſeem to threaten it, ſhould attempt to take it by a *Coup de main*, while the troops, which were within reach, are ſeparated; they are to work at this night and day; a precaution which the enemy cannot be ignorant of, and which is alone ſufficient to diſconcert their project.

LONDON.

It is ſaid the French have ſollicited a certain Power very ſtrongly to uſe their endeavours to bring about a Peace before the next campaign, as their finances are in ſo bad a condition, that they know not which way to raiſe the ſupplies for the next year.

We are informed, that the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony, and Preſident of the Evangelick Body, gave his opinion for not putting the Princes of the Empire under the Ban.

By an order from the Court of France, an embargo is laid on all the privateers that arrive in their ports, in order to take the men for the uſe of the King's ſhips.

Some letters from Genoa by this day's Mail, contradict the report current at Paris, that the King of Spain was paſt all hopes of recovery, and ſay, that he is ſo well as to be able to confer with Don Lewis his Brother on publick affairs.

Yeſterday the Honourable Houſe of Commons adjourned to Tueſday the 16th day of January.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy contracted with Mr. John Cooke and Co. for 10,400 hogs, to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the months of January, February, and March next, at 43s. 9d. per hundred weight; they alſo contracted with Mr. Allin Spencer and Co. for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the ſame time, at 20o oxen per week, at 30s. per hundred weight; the carcaſſes of the former to weigh not leſs than one hundred weight, and the latter not leſs than ſeven hundred weight each.

Tueſday laſt 3418 Cwt. of beef, 1424 Cwt. of pork, 1710 Cwt. of butter, and 307,301 yards of linnen, were imported from Ireland.

The Hazard privateer, Capt. Dobſon, is arrived at Portſmouth from a cruize, and has brought in with him two Dutch ſhips, richly laden.

A ſhip with logwood and furs, name unknown, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Dieppe. Three veſſels, names unknown, are taken and carried into Oſtend.

The Marſhal Belleiſle privateer, Capt. Thurot, went into the harbour of Oſtend the 10th inſtant, and carried a prize in with him from Peterſburg for London, laden with hemp, iron, linnen, and Ruſſia leather, valued at 7000 l. ſterling. She has beſides 7 or 8 ranſomers on board.

The Gottenburg, Swarfager, from London to Liſbon, by ſome accident took fire in the cabbin, on Monday night, in the Downs, and was towed to ſhore between Deal and Sandwich; it was thought that both ſhip and cargo would be conſumed, but the people were all ſaved.

Friday, December 22.

LONDON.

BY one of the Eaſt-India ſhips there is the following account: That ſince the new Nabob had been at Bengal there had been three rebellions in his dominions; but that Col. Clive, at the head of his forces, had put an end to them, and had eſtabliſhed him in the poſſeſſion of his three provinces in peace, being confirmed Nabob by the Great Mogul: That the Mogul had conferred great honour and a command on Col. Clive, and given him a title, which (tranſlated from the Perſian language) ſignifies, *The Never to be Conquered, and Protector of Provinces.* It is likewiſe added, that 2000 men were at work in fortifying Calcutta.

Col. Conway is gone to the Court of France, with a commiſſion to ſettle a cartel for the exchange of priſoners.

It is ſaid that Prince Edward is to be created Duke of Surry and Earl of Windleſham, and to have Bagſhot Park, which fell to the Crown upon the death of the Earl of Arran.

Yeſterday being St. Thomas's day, a Wardmote was held by each of the Aldermen of this City in their reſpective Wards, for the Election of Common-council-men and other Ward Officers for the year enſuing; when moſt of the Common-council-men were rechoſen.

Parties ran ſo high at the late election for the city of York, as to occaſion much quarrelling and fighting, wherein many wounded, and ſome killed.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Woodroffe, M. A. Chaplain to the Counteſs of Scarborough, to the Rectory of Biſſington, Glouceſterſhire, with the Rectory of Luckington, Wilts.

Rev. William Fullerton, B. A. to the Vicarage of Oxley, with the Chapel of Welden, Kent.

Rev. Laurence Broderick, to be one of Lord Maſham's Domeſtick Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. John Francis is preſented by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to the vicarage of Lakenham. Alſo,

The Rev. Mr. Bowman to the vicarage of Martham in Norfolk.

The Rev. John Newland, B. A. preſented to the vicarage of Horton on the Would, in the county of Bucks.

Ralph Webb, Cl. to the rectory of Weſton, in Suffolk.

Wentworth Odiarne, Eſq; Serjeant of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, has appointed Mr. Hardley to ſucceed Mr. Wyatt, deceaſed, as Maſter of the Vote Office.

And Mr. Simpſon ſucceeds Mr. Hardley, as a Meſſenger to that Honourable Houſe.

Edward Blakeney, Eſq; is appointed his Majeſty's Conſul at Nice, in the room of Lewis Cabanis, Eſq;

Mr. Charles Green to be Wardrobe-keeper of Chriſt's Hoſpital, in the room of

Mr. Smith, appointed Under Clerk and Receiver of that Hoſpital.

BIRTH.

19. The Lady of Mr. Alderman Goſling of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

William Joyce, Eſq; a Merchant at Briſtol, to Miſs Eleanor Rudy, of the ſame place.

3. The Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, to Miſs Nelly Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, and grand-daughter to the late Earl of Haddintoun.

8. Mr. Matthew Chevers, an Apothecary in the Borough, to Miſs Betſy Moore of Cannon-ſtreet.

9. Mr. Abraham Mendes Furtado, of James's Court, Bury-ſtreet, to Miſs Rachael Flories, of St. Mary Axe.

10. Mr. Henry Kemp, Silverſmith in Gutter-lane, to Miſs Deane, of Wood-ſtreet.

11. Charles Bolton, Eſq; of Amberly-hall, to Miſs Bell of Glouceſterſhire.

11. The Rev. Mr. Morgan to Miſs Adams.

12. Samuel Lunn, Eſq; of Ripon, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Forſter of Chelſea.

12. Mr. Ch. James, Linen-draper in Cheapſide, to Miſs Molly Hill, of the ſame place

18. William Webb, Eſq; of Pall-Mall, to Mrs. Revell, widow of the late Thomas Revell, Eſq;

Mr. John Boucher, Merchant at Hull, to Miſs Kitty Hill, daughter of George Hill, Eſq; of Greenwich.

19. Mr. Joſeph Sclater, Druggiſt in Newgate-ſtreet, one of the Common Council of Faringdon Ward Within, to Mrs. Children, Widow of Richard Children, Eſq; of Ramhurſt.

DEATHS.

—— Bilton, Eſq; near Leeds in Yorkſhire.

John Shells, Eſq; at Louth in Lincolnſhire, who had four times gone through the office of Warden of that town.

Robert Incledon, Eſq; at Piſton, Devonſhire.

Mr. Turner, at Dreiden, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Potter, Rector of Bytham, near Lowthe, in Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Powell, Rector of Stanton Quintin in Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Hopkinſon, late Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Nov. 1. The Rev. Mr. James Smith, at Creich, in Scotland.

John Davies, commonly called Bungy Davies, aged 112 years: He was very active, had little or no illneſs, and retained his ſight and ſenſes to the laſt; and till within theſe three years followed the buſineſs of ſelling Crockery-ware, and conſtantly went to Kingſton and Hereford markets once a week. He was formerly a ſervant to Sir Job Charlton, Bart. who ſent him in as one of the light horſe at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and was in that battle, and brought away with him five of the rebels horſes after the action.

Dec. 2. at Amſterdam, in the 48th year of his age, the Right. Hon. Abraham Van Haelſdingen, Burgomaſter of the Briel, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty in Holland.

8. James Nimmo, Eſq; Receiver-General of the Exciſe, in Scotland.

9. Mr. Anthony Peacock, of South-Kyme in Lincolnſhire, Grazier.

John Walker, M. D. at Glouceſter.

10. James Ingram, Eſq; at Barnet.

Juſtinian Nutt, Eſq; at Greenwich-hoſpital.

11. Ralph Hughes, Eſq; in Suſſex.

12. Mr. Young, Organiſt of Barking Church in Tower-ſtreet.

Mr. Wm. Eldridge, Ironmonger, Southwark.

Mrs. Bagnall, in Hatton-Garden.

Mrs. Dorothy Engliſh, in Red Lion Square.

12. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindſey, eldeſt ſon of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter.

13. Mr. Robert Paddon, a conſiderable Farmer near Kingſton in Surry, aged 90: His grandfather had an eſtate of 600l. per annum in Lancaſhire, and being a zealous commonwealth's man, raiſed a troop of horſe, at his own expence, for Oliver Cromwell, who, for his faithful ſervices to him, created him a Baronet; but the raiſing and expence of maintaining his men, &c. ruined him, ſo that his eſtate was ſold, and nothing left to the family. His ſon had a genteel education, and was a great enemy to the Preſbyterians and Oliverians; but the now deceaſed was a Diſſenter, and, by great care and indefatigable induſtry, has left a tolerable fortune behind him.

Mr. Keith, in the Fleet priſon, formerly Miniſter of the private Chapel in May-Fair for the ſolemnization of marriages.

13. Mr. Thomas Harriſon, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-market, the oldeſt Undertaker in London, who had carried on the buſineſs in that place above fifty years.

14. Kenelm Fawkener, Eſq; elder brother of the late Sir Everard Fawkener.

John Commerell, Eſq; in partnerſhip with —— Wildman, Eſq; in Green-Lettice lane, Cannon-ſtreet.

John Stubbs, Eſq; Partner with Mr. Hope in the Brewhouſe at Spital-fields.

14. Capt. Gatton, at Shad-Thames, formerly in the Weſt-India trade.

16. The Right Hon. Charles Butler, Lord Butler, of Weſton, in the county of Huntingdon, and Earl of Arran of the kingdom of Ireland, Lord High Steward of Weſtminſter, Preſident of the Weſtminſter Infirmary, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, aged 88.

His Lordſhip was born Sept. 4, 1671, and was ſecond ſon to Thomas Earl of Oſſory, and younger brother to the late Duke of Ormond.

His Majeſty King William appointed him a Lord of his bedchamber, and Colonel of a regiment of horſe; and in the year 1694 created him Earl of Arran, and Lord Butler of Weſton; and he was by Queen Anne appointed Maſter of the Ordnance in Ireland.

In the year 1714, he was choſen High Steward of the city of Weſtminſter; and in the ſame year the Univerſity of Oxford elected his Lordſhip Chancellor of that learned body.

His Lordſhip married Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter to Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, co-heir to her uncle Nathanael Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham, but by her, who died Sept. 18, 1721, he had no iſſue.

18. Richard Stratton, Eſq; a Turkey Merchant, and one of the Repreſentatives in the preſent Parliament for Shoreham in Suſſex.

The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. Doctor of Laws, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Member of Parliament for Launceſton in Cornwall, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council.

Sir George Lee was the 5th ſon of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. by Alice, daughter and heir of Mr. Hopkins, of London, Merchant; and youngeſt brother to the late Lord Chief Juſtice Lee. He repreſented the Borough of Brackley in the 7th, 8th, and 9th Parliaments of Great Britain, and on the 16th of December, 1741, was elected Chairman of the Committee of Elections in the Hon. Houſe of Commons by a majority of two only, againſt Giles Earle, Eſq; and upon the change in the Miniſtry in March following, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which vacating his ſeat in Parliament he was in July following choſen for the Devizes. In the 10th Parliament he ſerved for Leſkard in Cornwall.

Upon the eſtabliſhment of the Princeſs of Wales's Houſehold, he was, in April 1751, appointed Treaſurer to her Royal Highneſs, which he reſigned in the year 1757.

In December 1751, on the deceaſe of Dr. John Betteſworth, he was appointed by Archbiſhop Herring, Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and in February following his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood.

From the MONITOR, *Dec.* 16.

IT has been the univerſal cuſtom of nations to diſtinguiſh their Commanders with certain marks of approbation and eſteem for their conduct and bravery in thoſe actions, which delivered them from any great danger, weakened their enemies, and placed them in a capacity of giving laws to their adverſaries.

This was found ſo neceſſary in the infancy of the Roman Republick, to ſpirit up their military operations, that the Senate decreed triumphs to their Commanders both by ſea and land, who ſhould deſerve well of the commonwealth for their ſervices; and this had its deſired effect. The Roman arms from that time extended the dominion of the Houſe of Romulus, over the Alps and Mount Taurus: and they were not ſatisfied till they had ſubdued the whole earth... Tho' our modern Senates have not authorized their conquering Generals and Sea Commanders, to demand a triumph, as it was decreed in ancient Rome, they allow them, who have deſerved well of their country, by any ſignal ſervice by ſea or land, to have a right to the thanks of their fellow-ſubjects: which, though not attended with the formalities and pageantry of a Roman triumph, is the higheſt honour a ſubject is capable of receiving for his ſervices, when it is given by the unanimous voice of a Britiſh Parliament; who were never ſuſpected of debaſing their character for wiſdom, by miſtaking the object of their gratitude, nor of deviating from that juſtice which never ſeeks to impoſe upon their conſtituents by falſe repreſentations.

The recent vote with which our repreſentatives have declared the national ſenſe of the ſervices done to Great Britain by General Amherſt and Admiral Boſcawen, in the reduction of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and of the Iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, is an inſtance of that true Britiſh diſcernment ſtill ſubſiſting in our Parliament, both in regard to real merit, and to the real intereſt of the nation.

Should we conſider the merit of this ſervice in its due extent, the ſubject however pleaſing in the narrative, would far exceed the limits of a ſhort eſſay. It required not only the greateſt conduct, but the moſt reſolute intrepidity. Nature and art, ſea and land were to be ſubdued. A ſhore the moſt horrible with rocks, covered with a numerous army, and every inſtrument of death to oppoſe a landing! a ſea moſt boiſterous and frightful to behold! a barren country! an inclement ſeaſon! a want of almoſt every neceſſary to maintain their lodgment on the ſhore, after it had been made thro' a moſt dreadful fire and the breakers upon the rocks! were difficulties, which none but Britons determined to conquer or die, could have ſurmounted, or even faced. But in theſe circumſtances, to drive the enemy from their fortified poſts to ſeek ſhelter within the walls of Louisbourg, whoſe ſtrength was boaſted to be invincible; and with a force much inferior (under all the diſadvantages above-mentioned) to oblige them to ſurrender priſoners of war, is not only worthy of the thanks of a Britiſh Parliament, but is ſcarce to be paralleled in the hiſtory of the moſt celebrated heroes.

Yet when we view this action in the perſpective of ſound policy, the merits of thoſe who put us in poſſeſſion of ſo valuable an acquiſition, are greatly enhanced.....And we diſcover the propriety of that vote, which has perpetuated the fame of our worthy Commanders on that expedition to the lateſt poſterity. Which not only does juſtice to merit, but gives the ſtrongeſt reaſons for maintaining the acquiſition purchaſed with ſo much honour by thoſe concerned in the attempt, and with ſo much national treaſure. For this the people grudged no expence; and they are ready to contribute whatever ſhall be neceſſary to keep it. As without this pledge in hand, there can be no aſſurance of a laſting Peace, whenever it ſhall be made; ſo no expence in keeping of it can equal the charge of another war, which muſt always be the conſequence of parting with it to the enemy....

Therefore, if we have any meaning at all in thoſe commendations beſtowed on the Commanders in the expedition, which has placed Cape Breton under the Britiſh dominion; if we have any ſenſe of the value of our American colonies, no time ſhould be loſt in the purſuit of our conqueſts; no expence grudged in ſecuring them by frontier fortifications, nor any conſideration prevail to reſtore Cape Breton.

On Mr. Pope's *Frontiſpiece to his* ESSAY *on* MAN.

"THIS Frontiſpiece, ſays Dr. Warburton, was deſigned and drawn by Mr. Pope himſelf; and would on that account be a kind of curioſity, had not the excellence of the thought otherwiſe recommended it. We ſee it repreſents the vanity of human glory, in the falſe purſuits after happineſs: Where the ridicule, in the curtain-cobweb, the death's head crowned with laurel, and the ſeveral inſcriptions on the faſtidious ruins of Rome, have all the force and beauty of one of his beſt wrote ſatires: Nor is there leſs expreſſion in the bearded philoſopher ſitting by a fountain running to waſte, and blowing up bubbles with a ſtraw, from a ſmall portion of water taken out of it, in a dirty diſh; admirably repreſenting the vain buſineſs of ſchool-philoſophy, that, with a little artificial logick, fits inventing airy arguments in ſupport of falſe ſcience, while the human underſtanding at large is ſuffered to lie waſte and uncultivated."

I cannot but think Mr. Pope's Frontiſpiece deſerves a more ample explication than is here given of it by Dr. Warburton; and perhaps in ſome reſpects a different one.

The deſign, in general, ſeems to aim at re-

preſenting, by the moſt forcible examples, the mortifying circumſtances that attend all human glory. In order to impreſs more deeply the fugacity of all ambitious projects, he chuſes to ridicule the purſuit of Fame, under four ſpecies of it that bid faireſt for perpetuity. And theſe are either what is acquired by military exploits, by poetical merit, by ſuperb edifices, or by ſyſtems of Philoſophy.

The firſt example he gives, regards military reputation. On the left hand in the picture is a pedeſtal inſcribed *Viro Immortali.* This inſcription, applied to the ruins of a ſtatue placed upon it, (the ſole preſerver or guardian, as it were, of the hero's immortality) ſufficiently ſhews, and with a beautiful conciſeneſs, the emptineſs and futility of this kind of honours. Perhaps the hand, with the truncheon ſeparate from the head, and both from the body, may be meant to engage particular obſervation: I mean, that as conduct and execution muſt always unite in an able General, it exalts the ruinous idea to ſee the head and the right hand ſeparated in the repreſentation. But I am afraid of growing too minute in my obſervations, leſt I ſhould ſeem to diſcover what was never meant, and thereby imitate ſome other interpreters.

The ſecond, is the repreſentation of a Poet's monument. The death's head crowned with laurel is obviouſly intelligible. The faded roſe on the right hand, and extinguiſhed taper on the left, indicate the different effects of reputation after death, according as the perſon that acquired it was either virtuous or vicious. The fame of the former intimated by the fragrance of a faded roſe; that of the latter ſignified by the offenſiveneſs of an extinguiſhed candle. What Dr. Warburton calls a curtain-cobweb, I take it for granted, from the ſhape and poſition of it, were more properly called a cob-web-canopy. If it were meant for a curtain, it ſhews the weakneſs of our endeavours to conceal the diſagreeable cataſtrophe of our natures, (though it would then ſeem as if we would conceal our laurels too); if for a canopy (as I think one need not doubt) it is meant as a contraſt to thoſe more pompous ones of human contrivance, and indeed better ſuits with the general deſign. Below is a pipe and muſick book, attributes of poetry; the broken reed an emblem of its vanity. Beyond is, according to my ſentiments, the wild fig-tree, ſo remarkable amongſt the antients for heaving under, and overthrowing monuments. See Juvenal's Satire, beginning, *Omnibus in terris*, &c.

The third inſtance is a broken column, and a ruined amphitheatre, with inſcriptions burleſqued by the buildings on which they are placed.

The fourth inſtance. Here Dr. Warburton ſays, a Philoſopher ſits by a fountain running to waſte; which he explains into the human underſtanding's being ſuffered by Philoſophers to lie waſte and uncultivated. If the fountain has here any particular meaning, which I ſhould greatly queſtion. I would take it to ſignify the flux of time. The Philoſopher makes uſe of his little portion of it to form ſome periſhable ſyſtem, which, together with his glory, vaniſhes in an inſtant; while this ſtream of time might be applied to ſo much better purpoſes.

The MOONLIGHT NIGHT.

Nox erat, et cœlo fulgebat Luna ſereno,
Inter minora Sidera. HOR.

HAIL! Empreſs of the Star beſpangled-ſky!
At thy benign approach Night throws aſide
Her raven-colour'd Veſt, and from her cave
Starts forth to Viſibility. And now
With thy bright Edging burniſh'd, on the eye
The Tree tops glitter. Hills, and Vales, and Plains
Thy ſofteſt influence feel. The tir'd Ox,
Forgetful of the labours of the day,
Slumbers at eaſe beneath thy kindly beam.
Tho' now the lamp that late illum'd the day
Its blaze withdraws to light up other worlds,
I cannot weep its abſence while this ſcene
Invites to ſpeculation more refin'd.
Witneſs this Canopy of cluſter'd ſtars
In dazzling order ſpread, immenſely bright!
Witneſs yon glit'ring Mounts and Valley ſtreams
Dancing beneath thy ſilver-ſhedding orb.
Mute are the choral Warblers of the Day;
Yet tho' the choral Warblers of the Day
No more ſymphonious lull Attention's ear,
And tho' nor Linnet ſings, nor laughing Finch
Shrill twittles from the ſpray—O ſmiling Night
Still, ſtill thou haſt thy charms, while Philomel
Is thine. Ah! let me hear th' ecſtatic ſwells
By Echo's Voice return'd --- So ſweet's the ſtrain,
The Nymph enamour'd doubles ev'ry Note,
Save ever and anon thy ſofteſt Trill
In Imperfection dies upon her Tongue.
If aught of ſound the troubled breaſt can ſooth,
And from its courſe avert the tide of Grief,
'Tis thine, thou ſweet Muſician. Tho' thy Dirge
Be querulous, yet does it fill the mind
With ſolemn muſing and celeſtial wonder.
Nor yet I ſcorn, O Night, thy loving Bird
As on her Ivy-flaunting turret perch'd,
Wooing thy browneſt ſolitude, ſhe hoots
To ſome diſcordant — yet again, e'er morn
Affright thine eye, and rob me of thy note.
Oh! 'tis a pleaſing melancholy air,
Which Fancy well may melodize. How oft
From jarring ſtrings harmonious ſounds are drawn. [Arch,
Turn upwards, Eyes! and ſee yon flaming
How glows each ſacred Light. You falling Star
Behold — There view the Deity immenſe;
'Tis he who ſhines in all, th' Eternal ONE,
Who form'd and rules with awe the wondrous Whole.
Here let the Atheiſt tremble as he looks,
And bluſh into Belief — But can there live
A Monſter ſo abſurd? —Where art thou, then,
Oh Conſcience? — What, aſleep? — Then muſt thou wake [dream.
In Torments wrapt, when Death diſturbs thy
For know (poor crawling Worm of little faith)
Thou canſt not die the wretch that thou haſt liv'd.
Here let me gaze, and in the trance of thought
Forget that I am mortal — But behold,
Alas! the proſpect leſſens, and each Star
From the fair face of Sun retires, eclips'd
With luſtre more predominant. Farewel
Sweet Nurſe of Virtue, Contemplation ſage!
For I muſt leave thee now. The buſy day
My lingring chides. I go, till Night return,
To plunge into that Sea of Sin — a buſtling World.

Liſt of New Books, &c. publiſhed laſt and this Week.

Deſcription of the common laws of England, from the French of Sir Henry Finch. 6s bound.
Diſſertation on the gout, by R. Drake. 5s.
A poetical tranſlation of the elegies of Tibullus and the poems of Sulpicia, by Dr Grainger.
The reduction of Louisbourg, a poem. 1s.
A letter to the dean of Briſtol by H. Stebbing.
Oppoſition of Popery to the religion of Jeſus.
Explanation of Daniel's prophecy of the weeks.
Account of two miſſionary voyages. 1s 6d.
God's thoughts of peace in war. 2s bound.
Jacob's prophecy explained by R. Kedington.
Tables of weights and prices by J. Elmer.
Virtue, an Ethic epiſtle. 6d.

To Mr. GARRICK,

Occaſion'd by ſome late attacks.

FAITH! Davy, 'ſpite of your excuſe,
* * has cauſe for his abuſe;
While your engroſſing ſpirit,
Exacts applauſe from every tongue,
By every Bard, your praiſes ſung,
Unconſcionable merit!

Yet ſtill your foe miſtakes his aim,
And vainly hopes to blaſt your fame,
By each *dull labour'd Letter*;
For where the Features all are bright,
His ſhades can but relieve the light,
And make the Picture better.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

BY the Dutch Mail, which arrived this day, it is confirmed, that General Yorke hath demanded Commiſſioners of the States-General to treat with him on the means of adjuſting the differences that have ariſen between England and Holland.

The King of Pruſſia was ſtill at Dreſden on 2d inſt. Some hundreds of men are daily employed on the fortifications of that place.

The Pruſſians, after defeating a body of 1100 Huſſars and Croats, part of the Army of the Empire, at Reichenback, immediately diſperſed themſelves in the Voigtland; by which means they will continually harraſs the Army of the Empire in its quarters, and perhaps oblige it to remove them to the Lower Mayn and the banks of the Tauber.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who is raiſed by the King of Pruſſia to the rank of General Field-Marſhal of the Pruſſian forces, is gone to have an interview with the King of Pruſſia.

Three additional companies of huſſars, of 150 men each, are raiſing in Hanover. The Elbe was ſwelled ſo much, by a violent wind at North East on the 10th inſt. that it overflowed its banks, laid the adjacent country and many parts of the cities of Altena and Hamburg under water, by which great damage hath been done to merchandiſes which there was no time to remove.

It is ſaid that not only the Dutch, but alſo ſeveral Engliſh, have been detected, during the courſe of the war, in ſupplying the French Weſt India ſettlements with proviſions: and that lately there ſubſiſted a partnerſhip (however romantic it may ſeem) between a Frenchman at Martinico, an Engliſhman ſettled at St. Euſtatia, and a Dutchman, a Captain of a ſhip, whoſe buſineſs it was to trade between the two places.

BANKRUPTS.

John Cooke, of Norwich, Beer Brewer.
John Sowgate, of Tendering, in Eſſex, Innholder.
John Lawſon, of Saint Dunſtan's Hill, Tower-ſtreet, London, Broker.
Charles Fleurian, of Craven-ſtreet, in Saint Martin in the Fields, Jeweller.
Archer Hodgſon, late of Plaiſtow, in Eſſex, Haberdaſher.
Giles Cooper, of Leadenhall Market, London, Butcher.
Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, Cheſhire, Dealer and Chapman.
Terence Dempſey, of Northwich, in the county of Cheſhire, Linen-draper.
Francis Penny, of Biſhops Waltham, in the county of Southampton, Mercer.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord Mayor on Tueſday laſt, and which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight. l. oz. d.	Price s. d.
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	0 13 9	0 1
Twopenny loaf	1 11 2	0 2
Threepenny loaf	2 8 11	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 1	1 8
Half peck loaf	8 11 0½	0 10
Quartern loaf	4 5 8½	0 5
HOUSHOLD.		
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	1 1 15	0 1
Twopenny loaf	2 3 14	0 2
Threepeny loaf	3 5 13	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 1	1 3½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0½	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8½	0 3½

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with WH. and the Houſhold with an H. under the penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	159	Males	255
Females	138	Females	203
In all	297	In all	458

Increaſed in the burials this week 18.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 51. Conſumption 103. Convulſions 109. Dropſy 18. Fever 61. Meaſles 17. Small-pox 27. Stilborn 10. Teeth 18. Lunatick 2. Mortification 5.

Drowned 1. Found dead 1. Scalded 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 116 3-8ths. India Stock, Books ſhut. South-Sea Stock, 100 1-half. Ditto Old Annuities, 90 1-half. Ditto New Annuities, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 90 1-4th. Ditto conſol. Books ſhut. Ditto 1726, Books ſhut. Ditto 1751, Books ſhut. Ditto India Anuities, 89 a 1-8th. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, Books ſhut. Bank Circulation, no price. India Bonds, 1l. 1s. a 1l. 2s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 5-8ths diſc. Life Annuities, no price.

Dr. JAMES's *POWDER*,

For *FEVERS*, and other *inflammatory diſorders*, Publiſhed by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Letters Patent.

WILL remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand caſes) any continual acute fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken in the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure *.

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms, and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſterics. It is extremely effectual in the *Small Pox*, *Meaſles*, and *St. Anthony's Fire*; and a ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold only by J. Newberry at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church-yard, over againſt the North Door of the Church, London; and by Mrs. Smart, at Mr. M'Mahon's in Caple ſtreet, Dublin, at 2s. 6d. a Paper, containing four doſes, with good allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a diſſertation on Fevers and other inflammatory diſtempers, ſold at the places above mentioned. Price 6d.

DARK ground printed Cottons are now ſelling at 20d. a yard; fine pocket Handkerchiefs of the neweſt patterns at 18d. and 2s. a piece; and very fine clear Muſlins, ell-wide and yard and half wide, at 5s. a yard, at *Forſter's Linen Warehouſes* at *Charing-Croſs*, and in *Portugal ſtreet*, *Clare-market*, and near the *Bridge* in the *Borough*.

Likewiſe fine Iriſh cloths of the beſt fabric at 15d. a yard; ſuperfine ditto at 2s. 3s. and 4s. a yard; fine wide and ſtrong Bed-ticks at 20d a yard; good Iriſh ſheeting at 11d a yard, fine ditto at 14d, extraordinary fine at 2s. fine flower'd Scotch Gauze at 15d a yard; fine muſlin Neckcloths at 2s. a piece.

The above Articles are the beſt of their kind, and ſold much cheaper than common, which he is enabled to do by large and quick Returns.

At the Requeſt of ſeveral Ladies eminent for their Oeconomy,

This day was publiſhed, (Price one Shilling,)

Neatly bound, with Caſes for Notes and Letters, and adorned with a Frontiſpiece of a Lady dreſſed in the preſent Faſhion,

THE LADIES Complete POCKET-BOOK, for the Year of our Lord 1759. Containing,

I. A Chronicle of the moſt remarkable Events in the Year 1758; and an Index to the Year 1759, for the Uſe of the Ladies of *Great Britain*.

II. A methodical Memorandum Book for every Day in the Year; diſpoſed in fifty-two Weeks, by which an exact Account may be kept of all Monies *received*, *paid*, *lent* or *expended* every Day in the Year; and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Viſits, that have been *made*, *paid* or *received*; and a diſtinct Column to each Week, for all occaſional *Memorandums* or *Obſervations*. To which are prefixed the remarkable Days in the Year; and at the End are,

III. The favourite new Songs ſung laſt Summer at *Ranelagh*, *Vauxhall*, and *Marybone Gardens*; and twenty-four new Country Dances for 1759.

IV. Obſervations on preſerving Salt Meat ſine and mellow for ſeveral months: Directions for management of Poultry; many very uſeful family Receipts; Model for a Lady's conduct for one day; Tables for Marketting; &c. &c.

Printed for J. NEWBERY in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

This Day is publiſhed, Price bound Three Shillings.

THE NONPAREIL, or, The QUINTESSENCE of WIT and HUMOUR; Being a choice Selection of thoſe Pieces that were moſt admired in the ever-to-be-remembered

MIDWIFE; *or*, *Old* WOMAN's MAGAZINE.

Pieces which (as a celebrated Author obſerves) will ſtand the Teſt of all Ages, and live and be read till time is no more. To which is added, an INDEX to MANKIND; or MAXIMS ſelected from the WITS of all Nations. For the Benefit of the *preſent Age* and of *Poſterity*. Interſperſed with ſome *Axioms in Life*, and ſeaſonable *Reflections* by the ſame Author. With a Preface by her good Friend Mr. *Pope*.

My Son attend unto my Wiſdom, and bow thine Ear unto my Underſtanding. Proverbs.

Catopticon, in his Diſcourſe on the Genius of Nations, obſerves, that moſt of the celebrated Pieces publiſhed in *Britain* in the Year 1731, and 1732, were written by old Women, as a Proof of which he quotes this valuable Work.

Printed for *T. Carnan*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

The firſt Day of next January will be publiſhed,

Eight Volumes in *Octavo*, *Price* 2*l. in Boards*; *and* Three Volumes in *Folio*, *Price* 4*l.* 4*s. in Boards*, *of*

The MODERN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

By the Authors *of the* Ancient.

☞ For the Accommodation of ſuch Perſons as do not chuſe to purchaſe the Eight Volumes in Octavo together, the Proprietors intend to deliver one Volume every Month at 5s. in Boards, untill the whole is completed.

Printed for *T. Oſborne*, *C. Hitch* and *L. Hawes*, *A. Millar*, *John Rivington*, *S. Crowder*, *P. Davey* and *B. Law*, *T. Longman*, *C. Ware*, and *S. Bladon* in *Pater-noſter-row*.

Propoſals at large, with an Account of the Work, may be had at any of the Proprietors, and at all the Bookſellers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Where may be had, 1. The Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory, 21 Volumes in Boards, Price 5l. 5s. or 6l. 6s. bound. 2. Volume XXI. being the Chronological Tables to the Ancient Hiſtory, may be had ſeparate, at 5s. in Boards.

This Day was publiſhed,

In Two Volumes Octavo, *Price Eight Shillings bound*, *The* Third Edition improved, *of*

THE General PRACTICE of PHYSIC; Extracted chiefly from the Writings of the moſt celebrated Practical Phyſicians, and the Medical Eſſays, Tranſactions, Journals, and Literary Correſpondence of the Learned Societies in *Europe*.

To which is prefixed, An Introduction containing the Diſtinction of ſimilar Diſeaſes, the Uſe of Non-naturals, an account of the Pulſe, the Conſent of the Nervous Parts, and a Sketch of the Animal Oeconomy.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great Demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions for the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name on a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*: and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

N. B. Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Piſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate ſtreet*; and by J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Shopkeepers, who take Quantities to ſell again.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	22s to 28s	12s to 18s 6d	12s to 16s	16s to 24s	30s to 32s	17s to 18s 6d
Oxford,	8l 10s to 9l	17s to 20s	13s to 17s	43s to 46s	27s to 30s	
Abingdon,	9l 10s to 11l 15s load	19s to 1l 3s 6d	14s 6d to 18s	28s to 31s	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l to 8l 15s	18s to 21s	14s to 15s	28s to 36s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	7l to 9l	16s to 22s	14s to 18s	24s to 34s	30s to 33s	
Reading,	7l to 8l 14s	14s to 22s	15s to 19s	27s to 33s	26s to 30s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	34s to 46s	21s to 25s	16s to 20s	32s to 42s	30s to 46s	
Glocester,	4s to 5s buſh	2s 3d to 2s 6d	2s to 2s 8d	4s to 4s 2d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 4s	2s 3d to 2s 6d	1s 10d to 2s 2d	2s 8d to 4s 1	3s to 3s 4d	

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.

*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.